[182 cont.]

d. General Remarks about the Batak, Lampong, Redjang, Makassarese, and Buginese Literature

I 538 Finally, we shall give some general remarks about the literature of the other peoples of the archipelago. First, however, we shall briefly discuss the present state of our knowledge of their languages and the way we learned about them. We need not waste many words in pointing out that especially during recent years great progress has been made. One only has to look S N M B I at the literature on the Indies of 30 years ago to learn that practically nothing was known on the subject. For that matter, as we learned above, not much more was known of Javanese.

We owe thanks for this knowledge, first, to the efforts of 114 19 the Netherlands Bible Society of Amsterdam and to the various missionary societies active in the Indies. The first-mentioned society in particular has sent many a scholar to the Indies to study the as yet inaccessible languages. For example, Dr. van der Tuuk worked on the Batak language and has published a grammar, four volumes of chrestomathy, and a dictionary of it. Dr. B. F. Matthes has performed a similar service for the languages of southern Celebes and has prepared Makassarese and Buginese dictionaries, grammars, and anthologies. Likewise, Dr. Hardeland studied Dajak [Dyak], especially the language of the Olo Ngadju, which gave us a Grammatik and Wörterbuch [dictionary]. The study of Sundanese [183] was undertaken by the Bible Society, but the results were less satisfactory because their representative, Dr. Engelmann, died before his task was completed.

G 114 19 No less commendable in this respect were the efforts of the Netherlands Missionary Society of Rotterdam. Their missionaries on northern Celebes among the Minahasa made the languages of the Alfoer accessible. (Among these missionaries, the name of N. Ph. Wilken, the father of the late Professor Wilken, must not go unmentioned.) No less valuable were their A 114 services with regard to the languages of the Ambon Islands, par- ● 19 ticularly the study of the various dialects, the so-called bĕhasa

A [183 cont.]
114 tanah. We owe our knowledge of Noefoerese [Nuforese], the
19 Papuan of Doreh Bay, and of Belonese [Belu] (Timor) to the
N missionaries of the Utrecht Missionary Society, and the honor
T of making Sundanese better known belongs to the missionaries
S of the Netherlands Missionary Society.
114
19

Meanwhile, the Government has not been inactive. Various persons have been appointed to study one or another language. For example, after the death of Dr. Engelmann, it took over the Bible Society's task of studying Sundanese and Dr. Koorders was appointed to do it. He, too, however, could not see his work completed. After his death, Mr. Oosting was appointed, and the fruit of his work has been published, a Sundanese dictionary and grammar.

B After the missionaries of the Utrecht Missionary Society
114 had started the study of Balinese, the Government acquired the
19 services of Dr. van der Tuuk, who is now continuing these studies. It would carry us too far afield, however, to mention the names of all those who have rendered service by such studies.

Finally, the officials in the Civil Service are nowadays greatly concerned with language studies and have made many important contributions.

MP We need not dwell on what has been and still is being
114 done in our country for the Malayo-Polynesian languages in
19 general, [184] but we shall say a few words about this science which through the broadening of our knowledge in recent times has made great progress. We have comparative Malayo-Polynesian linguistics in mind. To avoid mentioning too many names, it is Professor Kern in particular who has made this study a science. Passing over a number of minor publications, we shall only mention his works, Over de verhouding van het Mafoorsch of Noefoorsch tot de Maleisch Polynesische talen [On the relations between the Mafoor or Nuforese language and the Malayo-Polynesian languages] (1884), and particularly his work of 1886, De Fidji taal vergeleken met hare verwanten in Indonesië [The Fiji language compared with related languages in Indonesia]. The